THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 30. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 22d. FEBRUARY, 1851. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned as General and Commission Merchants at Shanghae in China, under the firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co, has this day terminated by effluxion of time, and is accordingly dissolved. Dated this Thirty-first day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty.

THOS. RIPLEY.
CHAS. SHAW.

THE Firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co., having terminated yesterday, I have taken into Partnership Mr. JOSEPH BLAND, (Nephew of Mr. Thos. Ripley), to continue the business as General and Commission Merchants from this date under the firm of SHAW, BLAND & Co.

CHAS. SHAW.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that all claims against the Estate of the late E. W. BATES, be presented to the undersigned on or before the *20th of April next*, otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division. All Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
U. S.'s Consul.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

SHANGHAE OLD PARK.

THE whole of this piece of band, with the exception of that portion marked out for the new course, to be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Application to be made to the undersigned.

EDWARD WEBB, *Secr.,*
By order of the Committee.

Shanghae, 20th February, 1851.

CHINA BRANCH OF *THE ORIENTAL BANK.*

LOCAL BUSINESS.—The Bank receives Money in Deposit as follows:—

1. For 3 Months certain, bearing Interest at 3 per cent per annum.
2. For 6 Months certain, bearing Interest at 4 per cent per annum.
3. For 1 Year certain, repayable on 3 Months' notice, at 6 per cent per annum.
4. In Current Account, withdrawable on demand in Sums of 10 dollars and upwards.

Current Accounts are kept in Spanish Dollars, balanced Half Yearly, bear no Interest, and are subject to the following Commissions, viz:—

When the amount turned over during the Half Year is under 2,000 dollars, a Half-yearly Charge of 5 dollars will be made.

Do. do. do. 25,000 dollars, ¼ per cent on the amount.

The rate of Commission when the amount turned over exceeds 25,000 dollars, will be fixed by special agreement.

Inoperative Accounts will be subject to an Annual Charge on the balance at the above rates.

The Bank issues Notes payable on demand, and grants Bank Post Bills at Three Day's sight free of charge.

The Bank grants Loans and Cash Accounts upon various approved Securities, and discounts approved Bills and Promissory Notes not having a longer period than 3 months to run.

EXCHANGE.—The Bank receives Tenders for the purchase of Bills on England and India, and sells its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London at One Day's to Six Months' sight, and on the National Bank of Scotland and Provincial Bank of Ireland at Short sight; also on the Three Presidences of India, and on Ceylon and Singapore, at Three Days' to Sixty Days' sight.

Information more in detail will be given at the Bank's Offices here, in Canton, and Shanghae.

Hongkong Office.
CHARLES J. F. STUART, *Manager.*
SAM. GRAY, *Accountant.*
FREDERICK TOZER, *Deputy Accountant.*

Canton Sub-Branch.
ARCHd. DUNLOP, *Manager.*
PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Accountant.*

Shanghae Sub-Branch.
EDWARD LANGLEY, *Manager.*
BERNARD E. HANCOCK, *Acting Accountant.*

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1850.

NOTICE.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The *Practical Instructions for the Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang,* published in our No. 3, of 17th August last, is this day issued in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 18th January, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae 24th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
PORT and SHERRY, from the Cellars of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., London.

Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, of modern construction and nearly new. Apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 24th January, 1851.

ADVERTISMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—
GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, SHERRY, PORT, } Superior Wines.
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

SHANGHAE RACES.

SPRING MEETING, 1851.

FIRST DAY,

Tuesday, 22nd *April*, 1851.

SHANGHAE PARK STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, with 25 dollars, added for all Ponies.—Once round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.

THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE.—Value 120 dollars, presented by a member, for all Ponies, that have never run.—Twice round.—Heats.—Manila Ponies, to carry 7-lbs. extra.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Five to start or no Race.

THE MANILA CUP.—Value 100 dollars, for Manila Ponies only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Weight for Inches.—Former Winner to carry 7-lbs. extra.

THE WOOSUNG PLATE.—Value—dollars, for Chinese Ponies.—Twice round.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 3 dollars.

THE LITTLE WELTER STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, and 15 dollars added, for all Ponies.—Once round and a distance.—12 hds. to carry 9-stone and 7-lbs. extra of every extra Inch.

THE SELLING STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, and 20 dollars added, for all Ponies.—The Winner to be put up to Public Auction immediately after the Races, and any surplus over the entrance prices to go to the Fund.—Weights as follows.—For 60 dollars, 12-stone, for 50 dollars, 11-stone, 7-lbs., for 40 dollars, 11-stone, for 30 dollars, 10-stone, 7-lbs.—Once round from the Willows.

SECOND DAY,

Thursday, 24th *April*, 1851.

THE SHANGHAE CUP.—Value 100 dollars, for Chinese Ponies only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.

THE TSATLEE RATE.—Value 50 dollars, presented by a member, for all Ponies.—Once round.—Heats.—Entrance 2 dollars.

THE HANDICAP SWEEP STAKES.—Of 5 dollars each, 2 dollars forfeit only if declared, for all Ponies.—Twice round.—To be Handicapped by the Stewards.—Value 50 dollars.

THE LADIES' PURSE.—Value (not yet decided), for all Ponies.—Twice round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 2 dollars.

THE SCURRY STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, with 30 dollars added, for Chinese Ponies only.—Once round and a distance.—Catch Weights.

A HURDLE RACE.—Of 1 dollar each, and 40 dollars added, Second Pony to save his Stake, for all Ponies.—Once round and a distance, over 5 hurdles.—Catch Weights.

A NATIVE PURSE.—Value 10 dollars.—Twice round.—Chinese Jockies, and Saddles.

RULES.

Entrance Fees for presentation prizes to go to the fund.

Races to commence each day at 1 o'clock. First saddling bell to be rung at a-quarter before 1.

A-quarter of an hour allowed between each race, on the second saddling bell being rung all horses going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.

All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.

All objections to horses or riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.

Any alterations in names of horses that have run before, must be entered as (so-and-so), late (so-and-so).

Twelve hands to carry 8-stone and 7-lbs. extra for every extra inch.

Fractions of an inch to count in favor of the Pony.

No allowance for Mares or Geldings.

Three horses to start or no race.

Riders to appear in racing costume, and any rider not appearing in the colours entered must pay a penalty of Drs. 5 to the fund, unless satisfactory explanation be given to the Stewards.

No Dogs allowed on the course.

All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken.

All entries to be made to the clerk of the course on or before 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 10th of April.

All Horses to be measured by the Stewards, on Thursday, the 17th April, between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m.

Weights of the Handicap to be published on or before the 12th of April, and declarations of non acceptance to be made on or before the 14th.

The Committee will act as Stewards with the power to add one or more to their number when they may consider it necessary.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghae, 5th February, 1851.

PRESENT PRICES OF PROVISIONS SUPPLIED AT THE SHANGHAE MARKET.

Shanghae, 1st *February*, 1851.

Fresh Beef,	₱ Dollar,	14 lb
Mutton,	„	11 „
Veal,	„	12 „
Lamb,	„	12 „
Pork,	₱ catty,	120 Cash
Kids,	₱ Dollar, each.	
Fish,	₱ catty,	80 to 100 Cash
Shrimps,	„	100 „
Eggs,	each,	7 „
Chinese Bacon,	₱ catty,	120 „
Ham,	„	300 „
Wild Geese,		none „
Pheasants,	brace,	450 „
Wild Ducks,	„	450 „
Bread,	12, 2lb-loaves,	Drs. 1.
Biscuit,	₱ lb,	4 to 8 cents.
Sugar, White,	₱ catty,	90 Cash
Brown,	„	84 „
Common,	„	60 „
Pounded Sugar Candy,	₱ lb,	10 cents.
Oils, Tea or best ground Nut-oil,	₱ catty,	84 Cash

₱ Dollar, 1,350 good yellow cash (current price.)

PHRASES IN THE SHANGHAE DIALECT.

é pronounced as	a in fate.	e pronounced as	in met.	o pronounced as	in not.
á „	„ far.	eu „	„ jeune.(Fr.)	u „	„ run.
â „	„ fall.	í „	„ e „ me.	ú „	„ rule.
a „	„ fan.	i „	„ pin.	ü „	„ une.(Fr.)
		ó „	„ no.		

No.	English	Chinese	Sound	Literal
81.	Be careful and dont fall.	要當心勿要跌之	*Yá tong sing, feh yá tih tsz.*	Wish suitable heart, not wish fall.
82.	This path is very straight.	第條路末最直逕	*Ti diá lú meh, tsuê tsuh kiung.*	This length path very straight foot-path.
83.	How far is it to the "Jesuits' residence?"	到徐家會末還遠幾化路	*Tá Si ká wé meh, wa yeü ki há lúh.*	To "Si" family meeting yet far how much path?
84.	About fifteen or sixteen *li.*	約歸十五六里	*Yáh kwé seh ng lóh li.*	About ten five six *li.*
85.	What creek is this?	第條叫啥个浜	*Ti diá kiá sá kó pâng.*	This length called what canal?
86.	Where does it lead to?	第條浜通到那裡	*Ti diá pâng t'ûng tá á lih.*	This length canal open to where in?
87.	Is it navigable?	船隻通呢勿通	*Zén tsáh, t'ûng nyí feh t'ûng.*	Boats, passable or not passable?
88.	It is only navigable for small boats.	只好通小船	*Tseh há t'ûng siá zé".*	Only well passable small boats.
89.	Is it deep or shallow?	浜裡个水深呢淺	*Pâng li kó sz sung nyí tshí.*	Canal in 's water deep or shallow?
90.	It is neither very deep nor very shallow—from three to five feet.	勿深勿淺三五尺深	*Feh sung feh tshí, sá ng tsáh sung.*	Not deep not shallow, three five feet deep.
91.	It is about the height of a man in depth.	約歸一人深	*Yáh kwé ih niung sung.*	About one man deep.
92.	It is shallow—about half knee deep.	淺个只好齊脚骨	*Tshí kó, tseh há zí kyáh kwéh.*	Shallow, only well even leg bone.
93.	Has the creek a hard, or soft bottom?	浜底裡泥硬呢軟	*Pâng ti li nyí, ngâng nyí neü.*	Canal bottom in earth hard or soft?
94.	The mud is soft and miry.	泥爛个要甕脚个	*Nyí la" kó; yá ûng kyáh kó.*	Mud soft, will mire foot.
95.	Where can one get across the creek?	要過浜去那裡條橋上過去	*Yá kú pâng chí, á li diá dyá long kú chí.*	Wish cross ditch go, what length bridge upon cross go?
96.	Yonder is a bridge on which you can cross.	哪个半爿橋上過去个	*Ná, kú pa ba dyá long kú chí kó,*	There, that place bridge upon cross go.
97.	What is the name of this bridge?	第條橋叫啥个橋	*Ti diá dyá kiá sá kó dyá.*	This length bridge called what bridge?
98.	Does the tide flow in this creek?	第條浜潮通呢勿通	*Ti diá pâng, tzá t'ûng nyí feh t'ûng.*	This length ditch, tide pass or not pass?
99.	The tide does not flow here, it is stagnant water.	勿通潮个死水河	*Feh t'ûng tzá kó, sí sz ú.*	Not permeable tide 's, dead water creek.
100.	It is tide water.	通潮个活水河	*T'ûng tzá kó, weh sz ú.*	Permeable tide 's, living water creek.
101.	The tides are low to-day.	今朝小汛咾潮小	*Kiung tsá siá sing loh tzá siá.*	This day little season and tide small.
102.	When are the spring tides?	幾時末大汛咾大潮	*Ki sz meh tú sing loh tú tzá.*	What time great season and great tides?
103.	At the first and middle of the Chinese month.	初一咾月半末正汛者	*Tsú yih loh nüh béh meh, tsung sing tseh.*	First one and month half, middle season.
104.	The tides are very high to-day.	今朝正汛咾潮大來	*Kiung tsá tsung sing loh tzá tú lé.*	This morning middle season and tide great come.
105.	To-morrow, next day, the day after.	明朝後日大後日	*Ming tsá, huh" nyih, tú huh" nyih.*	Clear early, after day, great after day.
106.	Yesterday, day before yesterday, the day before that.	昨日過日子着過日子	*Sô nyih, kú nyih tsz, tsáh kú nyih tsz.*	Previous day, past day, still past day.
107.	Whose grave is this?	第塊啥人个墳山	*Ti kwé sá niung kó cung sa".*	This mound what person 's grave hill?
108.	Why are those trees planted in that enclosure?	笆圏裡爲啥種个多化樹	*Bó t'eü li wé sá tsúng kó tú há zúz.*	Fence enclosure in do what plant many trees?
109.	Because there is a grave there.	裡向有墳山拉化	*Lí hiáng yeu cung sa" lá hoh.*	In side has grave hill there.
110.	Whose monument is this?	第座牌樓啥人个	*Ti tzú pá leu sá niung kó.*	This monument what person 's.
111.	A mandarin's, of the *Ming* dynasty.	明朝做官个	*Ming tzá tsú kwén kó.*	Bright dynasty acting officer 's.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1851.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of TRINITY CHURCH, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. WHITE, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Nov.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	7th Dec.	Sydney,	24th Nov.
Bombay,	11th Dec.	Amoy,	17th Jany.
Madras,	14th Dec.	Hongkong,	4th Feby.
Singapore,	8th Jany.	Ningpo,	25th Jany.
Penang,	6th Jany.	New York,	13th Nov.
Batavia,	25th Dec.	San Francisco,	23rd Dec.
Manila,	9th Jany.	Sdwich. Islands,	10th Dec.

IT is not often that either the Public or the Press at home, gives token of interest in Chinese affairs; but if by chance attention is roused for a moment by passing events, the want of good information, betrayed even by leading journals, is so manifest, that it is doubtful whether we have more to lose by their habitual apathy, or their newly awakened zeal.

These remarks are suggested by a leader recently transferred from the *Daily News* to the columns of the *China Mail*, and headed, "SMUGGLING AT SHANGHAE." Although the article in question is quoted by our Contemporary with much apparent satisfaction, as corroborative of the views and statements it had previously given respecting the case of the *Lady Mary Wood*, its singular perversion of the real facts, brings to our recollection another "able article" in the *Daily News*, likewise copied with commendation into the *China Mail*, wherein the Public are gravely informed that "Merchants of European race are no longer restricted to the extreme southern Port of Canton, but repair to the Embouchure of the *Yellow River*, the most available point of the Chinese Empire!!" "A mistake of no great consequence" our Contemporary may probably say, as he now does of the later misapprehensions; still the *Yang-tsze-keang* is *not* the Yellow River, any more than the Danube is the Rhine, and a writer undertaking to instruct the Public on Chinese affairs, might well be expected to know this.

Our business at present, however, is not with the questionable nature of these and other similar "facts," but with the general purport and tendency of the article, which might more fitly have been headed "On the abuses of the consular system in China," or, to adopt the more grandiloquent phraseology of the writer, "On the oppressive complexity and needless expense of our consular system, and the systematic laxity of our Consul at Shanghae in particular!"

Now we have no objection to make to the fullest discussion of so piquant and interesting a theme, but we enter our protest against questions in every way so important to the trade and to our interests in China, as the existing system of smuggling, and the best means of applying a remedy, being treated incidentally, and rather as a peg whereon to hang disquisitions on Consuls and their jurisdiction, than as a subject in itself of paramount interest to every one concerned in the permanence of our relations, and the prosperity of our commerce.

A just appreciation of the real difficulties of the subject can never be promoted by its being made the stalking horse for attacks upon individual Consuls, and such conclusions as the *Daily News* winds up within the following paragraph:—

> "We have on former occasions drawn attention to the oppressive complexity of our Chinese Consular System, and to its needless expense. From the case to which we are now adverting, and also from the previous case of Mr. Compton, it is obvious that this complicated and expensive system is worse than useless. It is to be hoped that attention will be directed to this subject in the next Session of Parliament, with a view to prevent collisions with the Government of China, and to remove oppressive burdens and vexatious regulations from English commerce."

The *Daily News* may deserve all the praise it seems disposed to take to itself for having now, "as on former occasions," drawn attention to the views it thinks inherent in the Consular System in China, to its complexity, uselessness, and expense, and for pressing the subject upon the attention of the public and parliament: Nor are we at all concerned to become the champions of the Consular System, and administration, which may be as bad and as black as both, the *China Mail* and *Daily News* combined have painted them, (though an old proverb may throw some doubt upon it,) but inasmuch as we believe the agency of Consuls has little or nothing to do with the growth and permanence of the system of smuggling prevailing in this country, and can effect but very little towards the removal of the evil, we doubt the expediency of mixing up questions so irrelevant with one of infinitely gr ater importance.

We are aware the *China Mail* has labored through many very elaborate and lengthy articles to prove, that Consuls and Consuls only are to blame, for any smuggling, past, present, or to come; and "that the English Government having solemnly engaged by the treaty to check all smuggling, in so far as its own subjects are concerned, no British subject could smuggle, if Consuls exercised the powers they possess and fulfilled a plain duty." But we see strong reasons to doubt the validity of our contemporary's conclusion, as well as the accuracy of his premises, and if it should appear on the contrary that no change however radical in the consular system, administrative or personal; would be adequate, under existing treaties of Foreign nations with China, to check the smuggling at the Five Ports, it will be evident that all discussion of the merits or demerits of the Consular System is time lost, and can only tend to obscure the proper subject of inquiry.

Believing with the *China Mail*, therefore that whatever may be the cause, "The system of smuggling has been carried so far and is productive of so many evils that there are very few Foreign Houses of any nation, whether they have participated in it or not that would not be glad to see it effectually put down,"—we would willingly lend our efforts to the attainment of so beneficial an object. But in proportion to the earnestness with which we desire the end in view, we are disposed to question the policy or the wisdom of mixing up other matters with it, having little or no necessary connexion. This course, however, having been taken by the *China Mail*, and its lead followed by the *Daily News*, we have now no choice but to take the problem as they have stated it, and show, that the whole fabric of ponderous argument brought to bear on the subject rests upon the erroneous assumption that "The English Government has solemnly engaged by treaty to put a stop to smuggling in so far as its own subjects are concerned, and that its Consuls possess powers, the due exercise of which would effect this end." *We* do not so read the Treaties, and if our views on the subject of our Treaty obligations are well founded, we may do acceptable service to this Port and the interests of Trade in China, by placing the whole matter in a truer light, and stripping it of all that is really irrelevant and of secondary influence, under the burden of which it is, at present in danger of being lost sight of altogether, and merged in a mere question of Consular Jurisdiction. In our next number we will endeavour to accomplish this task, and we think we shall have little difficulty in satisfying our readers that not only England never contemplated the obligations the *China Mail* would impose upon her, and never consequently empowered her Consuls, to undertake to discharge them; but further that the one result of such a crusade against their own subjects as has been recommended to the British Government if even it were possible that they could ever be so ill-advised as to attempt it, would be the increase to a fearful extent of "the oppressive burdens and vexatious regulations" against which the *Daily News* raises its voice, and in an incredibly short period of time the *annihilation of all ostensibly British trade in China.*

We do not of course believe the *China Mail*, in the measures it advocates, contemplates or desires such a result. Whatever may have been the accusations brought against it of systematically following an *Anti-British* policy; we should be slow to admit so uncharitable a conclusion, and prefer believing that some, otherwise harmless, eccentricity and desire to be original has misled its judgment. But it would be easy to prove that this and no other would be the legitimate and inevitable result of the course so pertinaciously recommended.

The real question at issue, we repeat, is something very different from the degree of qualifications for their posts possessed by individual Consuls, or the working of the Cousular System in China as a whole. Smuggling to a great and injurious extent, existing by the agency of merchants of every nation trading at the Five Ports, how is a remedy to be consistent applied with the rights of nations and individuals, and the best interests of commerce? This is the problem to be solved and no other, one to which it behoves us without loss of time to find some satisfactory solution; and the ground once cleared of all the rubbish with which it has been overlaid, it is to be hoped our Contemporaries will no longer waste their energies in fighting shadows, but apply themselves in concert with us to the more useful task of seeking a remedy that shall speedily relieve British Trade in China, of the heavy incubus under which it now labours, and all the bad consequences of unfair competition.

◆

SINCE our last, we have received by the *Mazeppa*, that portion of our Mail which the *Lady Mary Wood* was not allowed to bring, except for a consideration, comprising the *Manchester Guardian*, *Ormskirk Messenger*, and *Waterford Mail* to the 16th November respectively—the *Singapore Free Press* to the 10th, *Straits Times*, and the *Diario de Manila* to the 8th, the *Hongkong Register* to the 21st, and the *China Mail* to the 30th January.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
OF THE
CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE,

From Jany. 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1850.

In the report which is now presented to the friends of the hospital, there may not be much to relate of great professional importance, or that is very striking or remarkable in its general tendency; for although much work has to be done every day, and many patients have to be attended to, still there is a great sameness among the cases, and there is little in the character of the patients themselves, that calls for any particular remark. A large amount of relief to human suffering is constantly afforded, and it is hoped, that some good is done among the people; but the work of one day differs little from that of another, and does not call for special comment.

The last year has been very healthy in this part of the country. The inhabitants of the city suffered much, as will hereafter be seen, from a particular cause, and it was to be feared, that the agriculturists in this neighbourhood would after the famine of last winter, have suffered much from fever and other diseases in the summer; the weather in the spring however was dry, and that of the summer was very seasonable, being hot and tolerably dry; after the end of June, there was none of the continued rainy weather that prevailed all the former summer; and dry summers (as was remarked in a former report) being generally healthy, such has been the case this year, both in regard to Chinese and to Europeans. Among the latter there has been little serious disease that could be attributed in any direct manner to the climate or the locality; there has been no death among them, and not even one case of severe fever so far as is known.

During the month of May, June and July, a very fatal form of petechial fever prevailed to a great extent among the inhabitants of the city. This city, like most other Chinese cities in the level parts of the country, is traversed by numerous canals, for the purposes of traffic, goods being carried by boats to as great an extent as possible. In this city, the tide rises freely into all the large trunk canals, but the branches become more or less obstructed, owing to the amount of filth that is being constantly thrown into them, which in the course of time blocks them up and prevents the flow of the tide. Last spring the magistrate gave orders, that the whole range of canals should be thoroughly cleared out, so as to allow the tide to reach them all, both for the convenience of trade and for promoting the means of cleanliness among the people; this was immediately proceeded with, the mud was carried out of the canals and thrown on the bank that lines the city wall, and was also gathered into heaps in various parts of the city. Owing to this, the stench that pervaded the whole city was almost intolerable. If it had been wished to invent a plan for making a district unhealthy in the highest degree, and even if premiums had been offered for this object and with this intent, perhaps none could have been devised so likely to prove prejudicial to the people or one better adapted to produce extensive disease. It cannot be a matter of surprise then, that at this time a virulent form of low typhus fever or rather petechial fever broke out, which was fatal to large numbers of the people. During the prevalence of the epidemic many funerals were met in the streets every day, and almost all the inhabitants were in mourning, owing to the death of some relative or other. From the commencement of the attack of this fever, the patient was much prostrated, the skin was burning hot, the pulse quick and feeble, with extreme pain in the head, accompanied by frequent vomiting, and in the worst cases excessive diarrhœa or even dysentery; the petechia made their appearance on the 3rd or 4th day, the body becoming then covered with the usual purple spots or patches, and when these came out freely there was less danger in the issue of the case. In the fatal cases, death generally occurred on the 7th or 10th day. In those that were not fatal, the patients had a long and tedious convalescence, suffering much from extreme debility. Emetics in the first instance with attention to local symptoms, the exhibition of camphor and nitre, with the early and free use of quinine, appeared to be the best mode of treating the cases.

A man was brought to the hospital in February last, who some days previously had been struck on the back by one of his fellow-workman. At the time of his admission, he was suffering severely from great oppression of breathing, with a most distressing feeling of suffocation, as though labouring under extensive pneumonia; these symptons had been present for three or four days, and the pulse was so rapid and feeble, that depletion could not be adopted; mustard poultices and blisters with other remedial means were used, and in the evening, the patient appeared for a while to be much relieved, but during the night he suddenly sank and died; no examination of the body was allowed, but the most probable cause of death was a pneumonic abscess, near the root of the lung caused by the blow. A somewhat similar case to this took place some years ago. An Indian servant in charge of his master's domestic affairs, was struck on the chest by an under-servant, who was intoxicated. At first little inconvenience was experienced on account of the blow, beyond the mere contusion; but shortly afterwards, symptoms of pneumonia appeared; the man was bled, calomel and tartar emetic were exhibited, and blisters and mustard poultices applied, with considerable relief to the more urgent symptoms; in a few days however considerable oppression of the breathing came on, accompanied by a feeling of suffocation, with quick thready pulse and cold extremities, and the man died. On examination of the body, the lung of the left side was found to have been extensively inflamed, and a large abscess had destroyed a considerable portion of the root of the lung of the same side. Probably the injury in the case above mentioned was of the same nature.

Some time ago the body of a Malay sailor was inspected: he had received a penetrating wound of the integuments of the thorax from a long knife by another Malay, and eventually died. There had been much suppuration of the external wound, but this wound or stab had not penetrated the walls of the thorax. On opening the chest, a large abscess was found in the lung in the side where the wound had been inflicted, and this had caused death. These cases exemplify the fact that pneumonic abscess does occasionally follow severe blows on the thorax; violent inflammation of the lungs supervenes on the side where the injury has been inflicted, speedily followed by extensive abscess, as has been attempted to be shown. In cases where blows or other violent contusions of the thorax have taken place, or where deep wounds in the same region have occurred, though not penetrating the cavity or injuring the internal organs primarily, there would appear to be a transference of the inflammation from the surface to the internal organs, followed in some cases by large abscesses and death.

(To be concluded in our next issue.)

NEW PARK.

We are glad to observe that the *New Park*, is actually commenced, several hundred workmen being actively employed in levelling a portion of the road and cutting ditches. The necessary funds for carrying out this vast improvement, are we learn, to be raised by shares of fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum. The whole expence is estimated at eight thousand dollars, three thousand of which are expected to be raised by sale of the *Shanghae Old Park*, and five thousand by new shares; the list for the latter, we are informed, is filling up rapidly.

Rumours are afloat, to the effect that some of the land-holders decline selling the right of way through their property, but we believe it to be mere rumour, and if true, we doubt not they will eventually be prevailed upon to give up the small portion, which will be required.

WE have received many notices of the Earthquake mentioned in the following communication, which we have selected, as it gives the fullest particulars, some say it lasted, 15 to 20 seconds with violent shaking of doors and windows, and causing an unpleasant tremor in the human frame—a very much more violent earthquake is said to have occurred here in the autumn of 1846 after a long hot summer:—

A severe shock of an Earthquake was felt at this place on the night of the 15th instant, between midnight and dawn. The time of the occurrence is not exactly known, but it is presumed to have taken place very early in the morning, as many of the residents were awakened from sound slumbers by a roaring noise like that produced by ponderous waggons rushing by, accompanied by the rattling of windows and a general vibration, which immediately suggested the cause of this unusual disturbance. The vibration lasted about five seconds and seemed to consist of as many distinct shocks. The alarm created by this occurrence has subsided, as no repetition of the shocks has taken place. It is to be hoped that some scientific investigation will be made of the geological character of this neighbourhood, in order to determine whether the cause of the earthquake was near or remote. It is a source of consolation to know that vibrations produced by earthquakes are often felt at a long distance from the place where the pent up forces display their greatest energy—though on the other hand, in some localities, the inhabitants are quite unconscious of the devastation which may be produced a few miles from their neighbourhood. The soil of Shanghae is fortunately of such a pasty composition, resembling half dissolved caoutchouc or gutta percha, that no abrupt fissure is likely to take place, and an earthquake of great force would probably open the ground in seams, which would gradually expand into yawning chasms, leaving us an opportunity to fly to the hills or some place more deserving of the epithet, terra firma, than the diluvial soil on which we are doomed to live. We seem destined to have annual mementos of the subterranean world, if we take into account the probability of the supposition that the heavy thunder which occurred when the roof of Trinity Church fell in last year was accompanied by a slight shock. Earthquakes are frequently accompanied by thunder and those who felt the recent shock will not be inclined to suggest a lapsus in the logic if we assert that thunder is accompanied by earthquakes. However, we have little to do with the earthquake of last year, that is past and gone. Nevertheless, there has not been any thunder since, worth speaking of. The recent shock appears to have been felt most powerfully in the city, and the natives are said to have perambulated the streets till morning in great excitement. This feeling was shared by some of the foreign community, who preferred sitting up till daylight in spite of the cold, and they have not been able to give an accurate account of the occurrence since. A large pile of bricks was found completely shattered, showing that the vibration of the earth had raised the mass, which in its fall was crushed by its own weight. A gentleman of our acquaintance was surprised to find his fire-grate dislocated and one of the walls of an outhouse removed. He has been determined to change his residence as soon as possible. The foregoing particulars may interest our friends at a distance and anticipate exaggerated reports.

SCRIPT.

WE are quite willing to allow the propriety of the caution in the following letter, which we insert accordingly:—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—Being interested in the success of your paper in Shanghae, I take this opportunity of remarking that it is a very generally expressed opinion by the majority of the Community, that you should use more discretion, in allowing its columns to be filled by anonymous writers, some of whom, on pretence of "Public Questions, &c.," take an unfair advantage of your acquiescing nature, to make impertinent remarks *against* public and private individuals, as their feelings of pique or jealousy, may prompt them, which, in so small a community as this (where the contributors are soon known—or at least surmised at) engenders feelings of animosity that some day may prove serious and unpleasant in their results.

To prevent this I would suggest that you should be more cautious in selecting the useful and interesting information (of I am glad to say the majority,) for publication—and have no delicacy in rejecting those tainted, with the *venom of a narrow mind*, which will soon cause the unhappy few—bastards to the natural frankness of their race—to spend more time on their own and less on other persons' affairs.—Yours obediently,

Old Shanghae.

Shanghae, 20th Feby., 1851.

JUNK TRADE.

Between Shanghae & Shantung (North) there is a large Junk trade, which mostly consists in bringing Peas, Beans, and Oil Cakes from Shantung to Shanghae. The Junks are almost entirely owned in Shanghae and neighbourhood. Few owners in Shantung. There are probably not less than 1,500 vessels of various sizes employed in this trade. The largest owner is in Shanghae (Sing Yah) and he is reported to have about 60 Junks. They vary in size from about 600 piculs to 1,200 piculs burthen, the size of each being invariably painted on the Junk's quarter, along with the name of the place to which she belongs. The *picul (tan)* is *not* the *foreign* picul, but the *Shantung* picul (or *tan) a measure* of grain—(equal to? cubic feet)—which equals 2 tan—4 tow—2 shing (2*t*. 4*t*. 2*s*.) of Shanghae grain measure. A Junk of one thousand Shantung piculs—*tans*—burthen, would carry about (200) two hundred English tons *weight* of grain (Peas, Beans &c.)—she would cost about (7) seven taels of Sycee per tan or 7,000 taels of Shanghae *custom* Sycee, the value of which varies from 124 *a* 135 dollars per 100 taels weight according to demand &c.: At the present rate 132.20 dollars per 100 tls., the 7,000 taels would be 9,254 dollars *a* exchange of 5*s*. £2,313 10*s*. cost of Junk fitted out ready for sea. Such a Junk should last ten years with little repair. The proper number of hands to navigate her is 25, including commander and first officer. These are engaged by the owner for *the voyage* there and back, and are paid wages on their return as follows.

Commander 12 a 15,000 cash (5½ a 10¾ dollars or £2. 2*s*. 5*d*. *a* £2. 13*s*. 9*d*.)

First officer 6 a 7,500 cash (4¼ a 5¾ dollars or £1. 1*s*. 3*d*. *a* £1. 6*s*. 11*d*.)

Each seaman about 1,200 cash (85 cents, or 4*s*. 3*d*.)

Besides which, their food is provided by the Junk owner, under superintendence of the Captain, and costs about 4s. 6d. each man per month. In addition to food and wages, they have *each* a certain amount of tonnage room allowed them in the vessel, as follows.

Commander 50 piculs or one twentieth of the hold.

First officer 25 piculs or one fortieth of the hold.

Crew (1 *a* 3) say 2 piculs each or one five hundredth of the hold.

But they all, instead of being content with these allowances, generally *squeeze* in *double* the quantity. If they have money, they are at liberty to buy cargo on their own, or friends', account; and thus the whole ship's company is interested in the voyage.

The average voyages are about four per annum, sometimes they make five. Export and import duties are paid on cargo as per tariff, besides which, there are tonnage dues on the vessel according to her measurement. These are paid by the charterer.

Suppose A to be a merchant in Shanghae (and not a ship owner), B is a Junk owner having some Junks unemployed. A. wants to import Beans, Peas, and Oil Cakes from Shantung and knowing that his agent there will have them ready, he enters into a charter with B, for a Junk to go there and bring back 1,000 piculs Peas at the agreed upon freight of (8) eight mace per picul. Freight on 1,000 piculs would be 800 taels of Shanghae Sycee or 1,057 dollars and 60 cents. at present exchange, this at 5*s*. per dollar £264. 8*s*. the return freight for one voyage. The charter being entered into, the charterer is at liberty to ship hence what cargo he likes free of freight; and, if he does not fill up the Junk, the owner is at liberty to ship or take goods on freight, but the vessel's hold on her *return* belongs entirely to the charterer. The Junk is not allowed to leave Shanghae outward until the charterer has paid the owner the full amount of *homeward* freight.

A's agent in Shantung loads the vessel a full cargo, which is measured as it is taken in, say 1,000 piculs, and receives receipts accordingly. The Junk is despatched on her return and arrives at Shanghae, the cargo being re-measured as taken out of the hold. If the quantity is deficient B makes it good; if there is an excess it is given to A. Cargo brought and taken from alongside by the charterer.

If, after the Junk is despatched from Shanghae she is lost before reaching Shantung, the charterer having paid the freight, loses the same, as it is *not* returned by the Junk owner.

If, on delivery of the cargo it is found damaged, the damage is made good by B, if it has occurred through unseaworthiness in the vessel. If the damage has arisen from stress of weather A and B, both suffer in near equal proportions.

If Oil Cakes are to be brought as cargo, besides agreeing the rate of freight, the *number* of cakes to the picul must be fixed, they are *not* fixed by *weight*, but "custom" according to the quantity offering for shipment, thus the freight may be 8 mace per picul of 63, 65, or up to 70 cakes to the ten tans, and yet all these are same weight, and same size, the same cakes.

To lay funds down in Shantung; Raw Cotton, Nankeens, a few Shirtings, and Sycee are sent from this. Of one hundred vessels that go there to load, it is supposed that not more than six per cent go "*seeking*" freight, nearly all being fixed before their departure from Shanghae.

Although a system of *Marine Insurance* is said to exist among the Fekeen-straits traders, it is altogether unknown in this part. The Chinese merchants here acknowledge its great advantages, but say they could not trust one another and however respectable the parties concerned, a Junk might possibly start on her voyage, she and cargo being insured, and when a short distance away from this, put into some port, sell the cargo, break up the Junk, and after a proper lapse of time, owners come forward and claim for total loss! It is these losses at sea, and losses from capture by pirates that the Junk owners and traders suffer mostly from, and against which they have no remedy.

Shantung province is the one bordering Keangsoo province on the north.

S——.

Shanghae, 1851.

COMMUNICATION UNIVERSELLE

Et instantanée de la pensée, a quelque distance que ce soit, à l'aide d'un appareil portatif appelé Boussole pasilalinique sympathique,

Par M.M. Benoit, (de l'Hérault,)
et Biat-Chretien, (Américain,)

• *Paris, le 17 Octobre, 1850.*

"Alors toute la terre avait un même langage at une même parole."—(*Genèse*, chap. xi, vers i.)

(Translation.)

(Concluded from No. 29.)

The apparatus is formed of a square wooden box, within which a voltaic pile is placed, the metallic plates of which are placed round a wooden wheel, that moves upon an iron axis. M.M. Benoit and Biat have substituted for the circular metallic plates of Volta, cups or trays of zinc and copper lined with cloth saturated with sulphate of copper.

At the bottom of each of these cups is affixed, by means of a mixture to be hereafter described, a living snail, selected and educated, so that it may be impregnated with the galvanic influence that must combine with the electric, when the wheel is set in motion to which the snails are attached.

The box may be of any form or substance, only the snails must be protected from the air, and the apparatus is necessarily moveable and portable.

Each cup is placed upon a spring, in order to be able to appreciate the motion of the snail by the elasticity of the touch.

For the purpose of correspondence, two similarly appointed apparatus must be provided; and especial care must be taken that snails are placed in the cups of each, in perfect sympathy the one with the other in their respective cups: so that the snail commotion may be conveyed from a precise point in the one, in order to communicate with the corresponding point in the other, and reciprocally back again.

These arrangements being completed, the rest follows as a consequence: M.M. Benoit and Biat have placed upon each wheel and cup corresponding letters, forming thereby alphabetic dial-plates, whereby the instantaneous communication of and transmission of thought is made as easily as by writing, the letters being indicated by the escargotic or snail commotion.

Nothing more is necessary, than for the two correspondents to place themselves before the two instruments already described, at the same hour, in order to keep up a rapid correspondence, presupposing that they both are in the required condition of harmonic sympathy; and if the experiments made by physician Steinheil, at Munich, and physician Matteucci, at Pisa, have since 1845, caused Electric Telegraphs to be conducted with single wires, we now see, that the great discovery of M.M. Benoit and Biat, enables them to do without any.

Since the snails are of all sizes from a pin's-head to that of a walnut, the apparatus may be of all sizes from a watch to a large clockcase.*

A peculiar alphabet has been formed by M. Benoit called the universal converser or Pasilalinic, which will be described hereafter: Let us now proceed with our experiment.

M. Jules Allix and M. Triat went to M. Benoit's house on the 3rd October last, by special invitation, to witness this singular exhibition.

M. Biat in America, had been forewarned of the intended meeting a few days previously.

On the arrival at M. Benoit's house, that gentleman informed M. Biat of their attendance, through the medium of one of his two compasses, and then he explained to them the mode of proceeding.

They examined the compasses and moved them about, and ascertained that there was no conducting wire attached, subsequently, M. Jules Allix and M. Triat having taken up their allotted stations, M. Triat behind one of the two compasses, M. Benoit between the two and M. Jules Allix behind the second.

All being ready for the experiment the visiters transmitted the word *Gymnase*, M. Biat sent back the two words *Lumière divine*.

At their request M. Benoit then addressed his correspondent by name, by transmitting the word *Biat*, and received in reply *c'est bien*, this was done quickly.

After various trials, M.M. Jules Allix and Triat deemed the experiments they had made and witnessed quite conclusive.

There were some *literal* errors at the beginning, but nothing to affect the principle of the experiment.

Such was the private exhibition made by M. Benoit to these gentlemen, selected to witness the first trial, before its being announced to the Parisian public.

M.M. Benoit and Biat, owe to chance the knowledge of the singular property that snails possess, of communicating their emotion to the touch; but although this fact has been the first that has led to the discovery of universal communication, the inventors are desirous to say, that all preceding knowledge was insufficient for every body to avail of the results, herein given, for the transmission of thought, so as to avoid useless attempts and barren researches.

The researches and experiments of M. M. Benoit and Biat have occupied a period of ten years, both in France and America.

It is necessary to observe, that beyond what has been already mentioned, the snails require to be placed under a particular, influence; without which, they would not produce the peculiar snail commotion.

So, likewise, as all persons are not capable of producing the effects of magnetic somnambulism and clair-voyance, all kinds of snails do not possess the above named property. There are particular secret indications which point out the kind of snail, as Guénon can discern peculiar marks, by which heifers are known to be capable of becoming good milch cows.

M.M. Benoit and Biat, have discovered that the above singular property is shared by the greater part of the genus crustaceæ, whether sea, river, or land snails, the one called *escargot* is however the best adapted for these experiments, on account both of the intensity and permanence of the sympathetic commotion, and because this kind can live a year without nourishment; it is also easily fastened by means of its shell to the tray or cup of the voltaic pile, and it can be found almost every where.

Besides all these advantages, the *escargot*, on account of its mode of life and sympathy for the ground, where it deposits its eggs, seems to be destined for the communication of the sympathetic fluid, of which the earth is the conductor.

It is to be expected, that this strange property of the snail will meet with cavillers and mockers; but are there not people who will laugh at every thing?

Some laugh because the weakness of their intellect prevents their comprehending, as if their ignorance could prevent the thing existing; such are men of the world gibing at every thing, without thinking seriously of any thing.—

Others laugh even at facts, but very unwisely, having laughed already too much and too sneeringly, whether it be that their scientific ideas and importance are somewhat disturbed by the opposition of the new fact; such are the wits of Society.

Others laugh, because it is their habit, they laugh always, and at every thing, without knowing why, but just for the sake of having a good laugh; these latter are merely simpletons: Such are entitled to our commiseration, our pity, for they are sick of understanding and truth.

As for the others, they are also to be pitied, for they are weary of wisdom and reason in another point of view; but we must say to them:—

"There is an unknown natural philosophy, one that your philosophers wedded to systems reject, but which nevertheless exists, and which is the great principle of nature, for it is the unknown philosophy of the variation of the magnetic needle always turning towards the north, that of the phenomena of heat, electricity, magnetism; that of the attraction and repulsion of the different worlds between each other; that, in fine, of sympathy and antipathy between all organic and inorganic beings; in one word, the great secret of universal life."

Let then, such acknowledge or deny the ability of man to discover, whether by chance or through the help of science, all the secrets of nature, will not the history of mankind undertake to confound them conformably to the word of inspiration. "Fear them not for there is nothing hid which shall not be discovered, nothing secret which shall not be made known." Matt. 10, v. 26.

The first step, however, towards all discoveries, is to begin by seeing clearly what is offered to our view, in order to deduce thence correct logical consequences, but unfortunately, our absurd education, and custom, our second nature, make us such artificial beings, that we look only on the surface of things; and do not comprehend what is constantly before our eyes.

Aristotle, Galileo, Bacon, Descartes, Newton, and all the learned of different times before Galvani, had been acquainted with the frog, zinc and copper, without having found out the science of Galvanism from them; in like manner they knew the snail and its general nature without remarking its sympathetic powers, what then is the conclusion?—Is it not, that these so called mysteries of nature, are, every one of them, continually before our eyes; so that every one might if he would, discover them?—Only, it is necessary to think and reflect upon them.

If the above named system be correct, it is easy to comprehend of what vast importance it may eventually become in all the relations of life, whether, as regards the Government of States, the regulations of Society, or family arrangements.

All the various improvements desirable for the establishment of Electric telegraphs, Electric posts, Electric newspapers, Electric despatches, advices and general correspondence could, and no doubt would, be carried out to a vastly greater extent.

It is somewhat too early to prophetise upon the benefits, which may be hoped from such universal communication.

Whem M.M. Benoit and Biat have fully satisfied the world, by repeated and open experiments, that such a system is practicable, it will be time enough to discourse more largely upon its capabilities; for ourselves, even if the inherent power can be proved to exist to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced minds, we are far from sanguine, that any great amount of correspondence will, for a long period, be effected through its means. We have seen too many new discoveries rise and fall within the last thirty years, to place much confidence in any, that assumes such vast pretensions; the more it is vaunted and talked of at first, without due investigation, the less likely is it to arrive at any great utility, witness the great noise that was made about the electric light a year or two ago, who hears any thing of it now?

Horizontal-moving balloons were said to have been invented more than thirty years ago, and now they are revived, but we will not believe that their powers are matured, until we witness them traversing long tracts of country, and hear of their arrival at the destined port.

For the rest, the reported invention of M.M. Benoit and Biat is well entitled to the fullest investigation, and if feasible, every encouragement should be given to forward its progress, even, if, at length it prove a failure; no doubt science will gain much during the necessary researches.

We understand, that these gentlemen have alone and together, been occupied for 21 years, in the necessary researches and experiments. As far as regards the statements given, all appears fair and above board, but we are not yet convinced of the reality, and shall withhold any further remarks, until more positive experiments determine for or against it.

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* The apparatus used by M.M. Benoit and Biat, is two metres in height.

(From the S. F. Press Extra, Jany. 9.)

One important branch of our national manufacture as well as of our agriculture, namely the growth and working of Flax is likely to obtain a great stimulus from the *Exhibition* of 1851.—Chevalier P. Claussen declares he has discovered a mode by which the long process of steeping may be avoided, and also that he can prepare the fibre so as to be worked by the Cotton mill machinery, and give the article a far more soft and silken appearance when worked up into textile fabrics.—Two Manchester houses are experimenting upon specimens furnished them by the Chevalier, and should success be achieved it will be a discovery of vast importance to England and even in a greater degree to Ireland.

The Cotton manufacturers, not being able to induce Government to send out a Commissioner to India, to enquire into the cause of the short supply of the raw material and its probable increase, have determined to send out a Commissioner of their own, and Mr. Alexander Mackay, Author of the *Western World* has been selected for the service, and will no doubt do justice to the appointment.

The failure of the Siam mission is laid by some of the journals on the back of Rajah Brooke, who is accused of procrastination and want of tact.

We are told that the first of the Screw steamers will start for the Cape about the 15th of next month—and negotiations have been opened with the Mauritius to start a connecting line from the Cape to Natal, Mauritius and Ceylon.

The *Great Exhibition* progresses in every way with giant strides—2,000 men are at work on the building which grows with rapidity under their hands. The United Kingdom supplies 8,200 Exhibitors who want about 600,000 square feet of space. The Railways have agreed to bring the Labouring classes up to London at half the usual price. The U. States have arranged for excursions at about a-fifth of the present cost and these cases are specimens not exceptional.

Her Majesty is said to have designed a carpet and Prince Albert to have executed some sculpture for the collection.

The speech of the President of the French Republic will be read with interest, it exhibits more than usual caution and was well received by nearly all parties, It speaks of confidence restored, trade revived and reductions in the army and navy, and disavows any personal ambition on the part of the President.

A sad affair has happened at Aleppo where the Christian community has been driven from house and home, and in many instances put to death and otherwise treated in the most barbarous manner. The Pasha has behaved in a cowardly and, it is believed, most deceptive manner. The Sultan has ordered a large force to correct the abuses and it is supposed that the Pasha will pay dearly for his conduct in the affair.

(From the Straits Times Extra, Jany. 8.)

If any doubts existed as to the effect of the Free trade measures on the commercial prosperity of England, it might well be removed on considering the vast preparations which are making by London for the extension of its commerce and for the greater facility of its trade. We are alluding at this moment to the Victoria Docks which are about to be constructed. Our readers would find it difficulty to form an idea of the vastness of this undertaking, were we not to state by way of comparison that the water area of these new docks will exceed the entire area of the many docks which at present exist on both sides of the Thames by no less than sixty acres. The Victoria Docks will cover a water area of 270 acres and afford accommodation for about 6,000 vessels averaging 1,400,000 tons. Their water channel will extend entirely across the marshes (forming what is now called North Woolwich into an Island) and will thus be nearly three miles in length from the Gallions to Bugsby point.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 20th February, 1851.

In the course of the last seven days the weather has been very variable—rain having fallen in three of them. The temperature has very slightly exceeded that of the corresponding week last year, The average of 1850 being 39° 4′, and of the past week 39° 6′.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

February.		Barometer.		Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
14	F.	30.21	30.49	42.	43.	N. to N.W.	N.E. to N.N.E.	0.22	1.27
15	S.	30.36	30.47	42.5	43.	N.W. to E.	N.E.	0.00	0.14
16	S.	30.28	30.40	41.	40.	N.E.	NNE. to NNW.	0.52	0.00
17	M.	30.50	30.40	36.5	38.5	N.W.	NNW. to WNW.	0.00	0.29
18	Tu.	30.53	30.40	36.	37.	N.W.	N.W. to E.S.E.	0.00	0.00
19	W.	30.48	30.49	38.5	43.5	S.E.	N.W. to W.N.W.	0.00	0.02
20	Th.	30.27	30.69	41.	32.	S.E. to N.	N.W. to W.N.W.	0.37	0.00
							Total	1.11	0.81

Shanghae, 20th February, 1851.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
February	14	Royal Sovereign	B. schr.	204	Thomas	South Sea Islands		Sandalwoo, &c.	Russell & Co.
	14	John Spencer	B. ship	520	Lidbetter	Amoy		Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
"	15	Sarah Boyd	A. barque	342	Whitmore	California	Nov. 18	Ballast	J. M. Smith & Co.
"	17	Mazeppa	B. schr.	163	Dowman	Hongkong	Feby. 4	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
"	19	Emperor of China	B. ship	485	Locke	Hongkong	Jan. 18	Sundries	Turner & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
February	17	Race Horse	A. barque		Babcock	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.
"	18	Saint Patrick	A. ship	896	Waterman	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.
"	18	Chatham	B. barque	354	Morrison	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Dirom, Gray & Co.
"	19	Mazeppa	B. schr.	163	Dowman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
"	20	Mandarin	A. ship	776	Stoddard	Whampoa	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Carrington	Jan. 21	A. ship	597	Abbot	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Celestial	Jan. 19	A. ship	860	Gardner	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Emperor of China	Feb. 15	B. ship	485	Locke	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Eucles	Jan. 21	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early
John Spencer	Feb. 14	B. ship	520	Lidbetter	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Monarch	Feb. 13	B. barque	337	Duff	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Old England	Jan. 21	B. ship	502	Eves	Shaw, Bland & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Royal Sovereign	Feb. 14	B. schr.	204	Thomas	Russell & Co.		
Sarah Boyd	Feb. 15	A. barque	342	Whitmore	J. M. Smith & Co.		
Sheridan	Feb. 10	A. ship	523	Cornish	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	London	Early
Sumatra	Jan. 14	B. barque	325	Johnson	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early
Whitby	Feby. 5	B. barque	347	Stewart	Dent, Beale & Co.	Sydney	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	"	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130	Dulns	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Feby. 17, Race Horse, (Am.) *for* Hongkong.
" 19, Mazeppa, " do.
" 21, Saint Patrick, (Am.) " do.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1849.

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1843,	24,101-9-9-0	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-0-0
1844,	138,595-5-7-2		138,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	602,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	612,061-3-1-7
Total.	2,712,143-5-2-4	35,116-0-0-0	2,747,259-5-2-4

Exports of Silk from Shanghae to all Parts for Years ending 30th June.

Destination.	1848		1849		1850
Great Britain,	19,117	..	15,915	..	13,162
Coastwise,	2,059	..	2,184	..	1,660
United States,		..	35	..	415
Total	21,176	..	18,134	..	15,237

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.

Pongees,	35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	6,812 "
Crapes,	695 "
Sarsnets,	2,534 "
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,509 "
Raw Silk,	415 bales = 332 peculs

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Coals. *Tons*	Iron *Tons*
Larpent,	Liverpool	277	May 18	180,165	..	389,800	4,388	1,000	598	383	21
Alverton,	London	409	Aug. 19	450,300	..	78,530	..	1,000	..	294	..
Trent,	London	236	Sept. 20	1,865,000	..	..	376	..	..	..	..
Anne Jane,	Liverpool	351	Oct. 3	2,729,023	..	82,670	1,706	..	..	..	..
Albemarle,	London	701	" 21	3,745,950	..	195,430	509	..	..	..	..
Success,	Liverpool	331	" 26	2,373,100	..	271,400	682	..	200	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*H. Muey and Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	226,034	49,223	503,981	593,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,121	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Total Black*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1847-48,	108,061	113,575	..	226,676	755,559	122,566	[illegible]	[illegible]	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,757
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,775	[illegible]	342,421	157,697	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,446	466,230	283,311	3,974,379	5,623,208

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON		*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1848-49,		33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	435,450	117,153	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,660	8,435,340	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,		39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,791,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,560	..	2,030,090	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,460	53,969,360
Year 1849-50,	Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,094	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,346
	Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,550	117,153	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,910	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra.*

EXPORTS COASTWISE, from 1st JULY, 1850, to Date.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	Total Pounds.	*Silk. Bales*	*Silk. Cases*	*Silk Piece Goods.*	*Nankeens Pieces*	*Nankeens Cases*
1 Vessel,		1850—	*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 "			*Aug.* "	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	451	..	..
4 "			*Sep.* "	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 "			*Oct.* "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 "			*Nov.* "	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 "			*Dec.* "	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,835	29	..	..	23,000	..
				786,730	13,310	900	800,940	31,557	94,810	22,700	119,630	35,600	8,870	313,167	1,014,105	1,314	115	716	29,000	19
Oriental,		Jany. 19	Hongkong	139,000	..	..	139,000	13,000	41,000	6,000	120,000	2,000	2,000	184,000	323,000	..	..	3	..	..
Flying Dutchman,	274	" 21	Hongkong	108,726	..	14,512	123,238	14,533	9,893	1,200	..	..	..	25,626	148,864	..	..	..	..	..
Heroine,	140	" 26	Amoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	1,500	..
Antelope,	375	" 28	Hongkong	69,013	..	..	69,013	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,000	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 28th Jany., 1851.				1,103,469	13,310	15,412	1,132,191	59,690	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,455,969	1,314	115	779	62,500	19

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Pekoe Flowery & Hungmuey*	*Oolong*	*Sorts*	*Black Total Pounds*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Green Total Pounds*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Nankeens Pieces*	*Silk Piece Goods Packages*	*Hemp Bales*
3 Vessels,		1850—	*July Total*	888,300	..	9,200	..	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 "			*Aug.* "	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,653	2,332	16,000	8	944
3 "			*Sep.* "	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,331	430	..	..	..
6 "			*Oct.* "	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	..	2,806	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	153,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 "			*Nov.* "	2,566,823	70,466	74,353	..	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	51	..
5 "			*Dec.* "	1,341,520	82,680	39,050	..	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,700	155,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
7 "		1851—	*Jany.* "	3,319,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	3,782,535	18,893	7,448	15,933	97,608	94,508	12,859	247,249	4,029,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
				14,235,325	487,609	323,099	..	273,272	15,319,305	110,061	16,746	156,653	690,384	619,739	125,247	1,718,820	17,038,125	12,614	37,100	139	944
Confucius,	406	Feby. 11	Liverpool	446,788	57,727	..	3,733	..	508,248	..	..	..	1,303	19,373	15,500	36,241	544,489	329	..	..	..
Chatham,	354	" 20	Liverpool	325,980	23,350	15,950	..	800	366,080	7,480	..	7,040	16,460	13,490	370	44,840	410,920	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 20th Feby., 1851.				15,008,093	568,686	339,049	3,733	274,072	16,193,633	117,541	16,746	163,683	708,152	652,602	141,177	1,759,901	17,993,534	12,943	37,100	139	944

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou and Souchong.*	*Oolong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	Black. Total Pounds	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Gunpowder.*	*Imperial.*	*Green.* Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	*Raw Silk. Cases*	*Raw Silk. Bales*	*Raw Silk. Peculs*	*Silk Piece Goods. Cases.*
Lucy Elizabeth,	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	35,016	..	3,990	..	8,970	3,630	52,606	257,640	207	6	..	613
Angie Bucknam,	530	Oct. 2	New York	702,446	..	..	702,446	51,156	..	8,362	..	16,537	3,180	79,235	781,681	..	..	16	59
Reliance,	243	" 4	New York	61,000	..	..	61,000	87,400	4,700	52,400	..	22,900	19,300	186,700	247,700	..	..	..	..
Panama,	612	" 11	New York	192,000	..	..	192,000	185,200	17,200	113,860	..	56,300	34,900	407,400	599,400	..	..	..	..
Tartar,	573	" 11	New York	254,339	..	..	254,339	79,464	7,030	26,238	29,955	12,112	6,551	161,353	415,692	..	..	..	..
Candace,	398	" 19	New York	140,895	..	..	140,895	170,275	9,192	52,411	..	15,278	14,461	264,650	405,545	..	15	..	..
Natchez,	523	" 28	New York	150,000	..	..	150,000	240,000	9,000	110,000	12,000	60,000	30,000	461,000	611,000	..	..	..	..
Zone,	365	Nov. 6	New York	193,600	..	..	193,600	115,300	6,100	57,900	..	23,000	13,400	215,700	409,300	..	..	..	..
Vancouver,	518	" 8	New York	136,906	..	..	136,906	282,200	..	69,200	24,600	59,700	35,700	471,500	658,406	..	..	..	12
Horsburgh,	372	" 13	New York	412,900	..	..	412,900	43,000	6,500	41,500	96,747	16,100	12,800	119,900	532,800	..	..	..	131
Nestorian,	695	" 14	New York	136,720	..	6,045	142,765	410,088	49,106	115,101	..	80,773	43,474	705,289	938,054	..	..	6.40	1
Howqua,	582	" 20	New York	161,800	..	..	161,800	150,200	6,900	70,400	..	37,700	22,300	287,700	449,500	..	..	..	..
Oneida,	420	" 25	New York	12,800	..	..	12,800	208,661	403	80,991	65,429	67,550	44,161	467,129	479,990	..	..	..	18
Mary Adams,	371	Dec. 3	New York	181,785	21,045	3,028	203,856	159,899	4,900	48,970	56,613	3,245	18,208	291,835	497,691	..	..	..	..
Wodan,	268	" 11	New York	161,190	7,739	2,587	171,516	45,043	..	4,482	31,096	..	7,739	91,360	262,876	..	..	..	..
Gallego,	385	" 11	New York	15,480	..	..	15,480	165,412	12,147	102,033	64,925	25,964	12,147	382,628	398,108	..	..	..	30
S. H. Waterman,	340	Jany. 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	289,600	33,200	13,000	500	50,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	..
			Total.	3,208,895	28,782	14,160	3,251,837	2,719,014	166,378	970,811	384,865	568,330	362,457	5,171,855	8,423,692	207	21	22.40	881

Cargo per *Huntingdon* and *Saint Patrick* to New York will be given shortly.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Sorts.*	*H. Muey and Pouchong.*	*Pekoe.*	Total Black.	*Twankay.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Gunpowder.*	*Imperial.*	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	*Silk Total Bales.*
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,318	11,015	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	8,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,071	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,012	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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